

A
C E N S U R E
U P O N

Lilly's Grammar:

Wherein, besides a

D I S C O U R S E

Of the Reason of

E D U C A T I O N ;

A R E S H E W N, .

The Contradictions, Falsities
and false words, Omissions, Re-
petitions, superfluous Rules, and
misplaced words in our *Gram-
mar*.

By R. G. formerly of the Free-School
in *New-Castle*.

*Obest plerumque iis qui discere volunt, autoritas
eorum qui se docere profitentur. Cic.*

*Sapientiam sibi adimunt, qui sine ullo iudicio inven-
ta majorum probant. Lactant.*

London, Printed by B.W. for George Downs, at
the three Flower de Lucies over against S. Dun-
stan's Church, in Fleet-Street. 1684.

C E N S U S

1850

POPULATION

OF THE

DISCOUNT

OF THE

EDUCATION

OF THE

The Commission, which
has been appointed to
investigate the
condition of the
schools in the
District of Columbia,
has the honor to
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A Catalogue of those *Authors* and *Grammarians* which
I have perused for compo-
sing this *Censure* and *Epitome*
of *Lilly*.

AUTHORS:

Angelus Politianus.

Ausonius.

Aurelius Victor.

Boëthius de Consolatione.

Cato de re rusticâ.

Catullus.

Cæsar, with A. Hirtius.

Cicero.

Claudian's Epig.

Columella.

Cornelius Celsus de Medicinâ.

Nepos.

Tacitus.

Curtius.

Eutropius.

Florus.

Fulgentius de prisco Sermone.

Gellius Noct. Attic.

Horace.

Jornandus.

Isidorus Originum.

Julius Exuper.

Justin.

Juvenal.

Lactantii Instit.

Lipsius.

Livy.

Lucan.

Lucretius.

Lucretius.
Macrobius.
Martial's Epig.
Marcellus de propriet. Serm.
Orosius de gloriâ, &c. Ovid.
Paterculus.
Palladius de re rust.
Pompeius Festus.
Petrarcha de remed. fortune.
Plautus. Persius.
Pliny's Nat. Hist.
Pliny's Ep.
Propertius.
Quintilian.
Rufus Festus.
Salust. Suetonius.
Seneca the Philosopher.
Seneca the Poet.
Terence.
Titullus.
Valerius.

Valerius Flaccus.

Maximus

Probus de notis Rom.

*Varro de linguâ lat.
de re rusticâ.*

Vitruvius.

Virgil.

GRAMMARIANS.

Alvarus.

Despanterius.

Farnaby.

Johnson's Sciagraphia.

Linacrus.

Oxon. Notes.

Vossius ; and several others.

To

To the Right Worshipful and
Worshipful

Nicholas Fenwick, Esq; May.
Sir Rob. Shastoe, Kt. Record.
Sir Ralph Carr, Kt.
Sir Ralph Jennison, Kt.
Sir Nathanael Johnson, Kt.
Henry Brabant, Esq;
Timothy Davison, Esq;

Aldermen.

Matthew Jeffreys, Esq;
George Morton, Esq;
Timothy Robson, Esq;
William Blacket, Esq;
William Aubonee, Esq;
Nicholas Ridley, Esq;
Sheriff.

And to the rest of the Common
Council of the Town and
County of New-Castle upon
Tine.

SIRS,

THE deep obligation you have
laid me under, in the time of
my sickness, does not a little move me,
to take the first occasion wherein

~~to acknowledge my self indebted un-~~
~~to you.~~

What I present to your Worships,
is a strict survey of Lilly's Gram-
mar, which has bin view'd by several
judicious persons and Masters of
Free-Schools; and not without their
good liking: And I doubt not, but it
will giv satisfaction also to you my
Worthy and learned Patrons, who
are able to judge in the matter, and of
competency to put a decision to the
point: for, did Athens flourish more
with men of learning, than does
New-Castle? what City in the
Land givs like incouragement thereto,
and carries on her affairs with such
unanimity and prudence?

I beseech you then allow it the
shadow of your wing, and accept this
acknowledgement of my gratitude,
as a testimony how great my desires
are, to manifest that I am unfeign-
edly,

S I R S,

Aug. 4.

83.

Your most obliged,
humble and very
grateful Servant,

R. G.

*A Copy of a Letter written to a Ma-
ster of a Free-School, and of
thirty six years standing.*

S I R,

HAVING finished my *Censure*
and *Epitome* of *Lilly*,
which I told you of some time
since: I now send them you,
desiring that what over-
sights you meet with there-
in, may be impartially corre-
cted.

None can say, I have bin
severe upon him; having used
less

less aloes than hony ; and don
but as others be-
fore me : Strabo

*Nulla salis mica
est, nec guttula fel-
lis in illa,*

found fault with
Eratosthenes ; Ga-
len with *Theffalus* ; and what
School of Philosophy, is not at
daggers-drawing with those
who went before ? yea, *Horace*
sais, *Grammatici certant*—and why
not I with *Lilly* ? so with *Hera-*
clitus we may say, *Omnia secun-*
dum litem fieri ; and as *Seneca* ob-
serves ; *Tota hujus mundi concordia,*
ex discordibus con-

stat. This then

Nat. quest.
l. 7.

was my task, by
the help of those Authors pre-
fix'd, to expunge what has not
bin of use among the Ancients,

or-

or rather contrary thereunto :
and to shew what latitude the
Romans took in writing : for
Apud nos nulla magis haberi verba &
usitata debent, & recepta ; quam quæ
de veteribus illis magnorum Autho-
rum thesauris proferantur.

Macrobius tels us plainly, *Ve-*
teres indulgisse copię per varietatem :
as when they said, *Exanimos*
& exanimēs ; Saturnalium & Sa-
turnaliorum ; and that *Homo mag-*
nâ eloquentiâ is neither full nor
perfect, but so taken : *Quæ custo-*
diam attinent. Val. Max. Quod ad for-
des attinuerat, id. Inter cœnam. id. In-
ter cœnandum. M. Sen. Hortor amare.
Cic. for ut ament. Consilium cœpisse
hominum fortunas evertere. id. for e-
vertendi. It visere. Ter. for visita-
tum

tum. Charidemum dicere audistis.
Cic: for dicentem. Viginti millium,
& centum millia. Corn. Nepos.

After perusal, I pray return
them stamped with your learn-
ed pen, which will, not a lit-
tle, add credit and authority to
them, and oblige me to be,

Sir,

Your real Friend
and Servant.

The Answer.

S I R,

I Hav perus'd your Censure and Grammar, and cannot but approve of that undertaking, which tends both to a quicker acquiring all necessary Grammar-rules, and gives us an account of that liberty the Romans did, and therefore we may use.

As for the first, experience shews that too many years are spent in learning Lilly; even though the Master be industrious and skilful; and the Scholar apt and teachable: which puts me in mind of the complaints of many bemoaning, that by
neg=

neglect, after leaving the School, they had almost lost all their Latin: whom I advis'd to begin with their Grammar and get it by heart; but they reply'd it was a task insuperable: and doubtless the repeted necessary rules, with others, wholly useles, greatly burdens the Scholars memory, which your Epitome has cur'd.

Now as for the second, even modern Writers, do not confine themselves to Lilly's rules; but take a greater latitude, as the old hav don; of which you hav giv'n account at large, and that, out of the Authors themselves: so that the case is clear: for, came not rules at first from reading?

One thing I cannot approv, namely, that Laus & Vituperium--- should be expung'd; for the Genitiv case,

case, the latter of two Substantivs, is,
as it were, possessor of the former ;
thus, Facundia Ciceronis, shews
that Cicero possesses his Eloquence ;
but Puer boni ingenii, notes that
the child possesses the wit. So that
in this I cannot accord with you.

As for your Grammar, the un-
dertaking is ingenious, and stored
with many right good observations ;
as the Learned at Cambridge
hav Characteriz'd it to you : and
sure it is the most useful way in
writing, to comprehend multum in
parvo, and most helpful to the learn-
er. Thus you hav the opinion of,

Sir,

Your Friend and
Servant.

A
CENSURE
UPON
LILLY'S Grammar.

I. **L**ET it not seem strange to any that I pass a **Censure** upon **Lilly**, while I teach him ; his method, indeed, is more distinct than others : but the world knows, his rules are faulty : and I cannot conceiv it injustice, either to examin or refute, the doctrin, of our predecessors : for *pecudum more non ducimur*, sais *Lactantius*. And thus in our own profession, did *Hippocrates*, above

2000 years ago ; and *Galen* no less the like, who yet were as little infallible as they. Which seeing it falls in my way, take this following § for a digression.

2. *Celsus* (a) telling that *Hippocrates* accounts, if a

(a) *De Med. l. 3. c.*
4.

Fever abate on another day than Critical,

a relapse was wont to return : *sais*, *Asclepiades* did justly repudiate it as vain, &c. and a little below, adds that he keeps not to his purpose : thus gravely reproving him for his fancied critical days. After

(b) *Tract. de*
Temp.

the same manner *Helmont* (b) speaks plainly, that he al-

ways observ'd with diligence, that there is never any *crisis* at all, where the Physician being Master of his Art knows how to take away the disease before the usual time : and else-

(c) *De Feb. c. 11.*

where (c) *sais* ; It is the part of a good and

and faithful Physician not to give any regard to *crises* : but rather to prevent them : For nature never intends a *crisis*, but when she is left to shift for her self. Shall I tell you how his 24 *Aph.* is contradicted in the second Book *Aph.* 29. The 23^d in the second Book by the 19th. And see how little truth is in *Aph.* 31. l. 5. Thus with *Sanctorius* (d)

I do not account (d) Method. vitand. error. them of such verity

as men cry them up to be : but many of them rather, as *Cicero* expresses it, *Vix digna lucubratione anicularum* : than to be of the monument of Physick : How are they then *aterne veritatis* ? Yea *Galen* himself, sticks not to contradict *Hippocrates* about *Eunuchs* having the Gout, and growing bald : Whereat *Sen. Ep.* 95. breaks forth, saying ; What a wonder is it, that the greatest of Physicians should be taken in a lie ? Nor is *Galen* less without his failings ; whose 2000

pulses (as Dr. *Primrose* computes them) are more intelligibly known by their strength, greatness, frequency ; with the contraries, and

means of those extremes (*e*). And were it not too tedious,

I could shew ten of his for one of *Lillies* contradictions. Then they who deify either, must needs be but children in the art : And if, as for certain they have erred, and speak contrary to our senses, why should we not reject them ? and so we may do with *Lilly* ; for the way to redeem

our art is (as my (*f*) *Novum Organ.* L. *Bacon* (*f*) has it)

to attempt an instauration *ab imis fundamentis*, from the very foundation : and first to take off that superstitious reverence, which has bin so long paid to the antiquated Masters of the profession. In which undertaking, if I happen to mistake, consider, that even the *Ro-*

man

man Orator confesses himself incident (g) thereunto: and as *Lactantius* (h) observes, *Aristotle* though styled the Prince of Philosophers, yet saves others the pains to refute him, and contradicts himself:

(g) *Difficile est, in longa oratione non aliquando ita dicere, ut sibi ipse non conveniat. Brutus.*

(h) *Institut. l. 1. c. 5.*

(i) *Nec enim ab ullo poterit Cicero, quam à Cicerone vehementius refutari.* But to return.

(i) *l. 2. c. 9.*

3. The complaint of our Countreys slow instructing Youth, in the Latin tongue, is not without cause: which though it be a great ornament in a Gent. and such an accomplishment, as alone will man him abroad; yet is, I confess, purchased at an over high rate. But the fault may be as well in the Scholar, as in the Master: the duty of the latter, is easily discharg'd, seing advice and instruction, may sooner be given and

enjoind, than followd and obeyd : the work and task of the former (I mean of the Scholar) may be retarded, and like *Aristotl's pons asinorum*, made unattainable ; I mean where the Boy has a genial indisposition, and weak capacity ; and withall affects not his Book : It is as hard a matter, for a Master to penetrate that thick skull, as for a Boat to row against tide : If he com to som sinatterings, they

(k) *Laudamus verba
bene rebus accommo-
data.* Quintil.

(l) *Plin. Ep. 14.
l. 2.*

shall be as imper-
tinent (k) as (l)
Pliny's Attilius; or as
bald as an *Angean*
stable is impure.

We need not revive *Origen's* or *Philo's* allegory, of singeing his tongues-
end, with an hot Iron, *Moses* like, to
make him a stammerer : *Ex quovis*

*O: ⊙ πρ' ε' αἰ-
εγν.

*ligno non fit Mercu-
rius* ; he is not fit
timber for polish-

ing : such should be remanded to
the place from whence they came,
with

with a true account of their dulness, ere they be besotted by severe correction (m). For

there are, not only, particular Boys; but whole Nations indisposed for learning, whereunto is required, not only education, but a pregnant *Minerva*, and teeming consti-

(m) *cædi discentes minime velim, quia deforme atq; servile est: quod si cui tam est mens illiberalis, ut objurgatione non corrigatur, is etiam ad plagas, ut pessima quæque mancipia durabitur. Quincil. Institut. l. 1. c. 3.*

tution. For the wisdom of God, hath divided the genius of men, according to the different affairs of the world: and varied their inclinations, according to the variety of actions, to be performed therein; which they who consider not; rudely rushing, upon professions and ways of life, unequal to their natures; dishonour not only themselves, and their functions; but pervert the harmony of the whole world.

Brown's Enquiry into vulgar errors.

For if the world

went on, as God hath ordained it; and were every one employed, in points concordant to their natures; Professions, arts and Kingdoms would rise up of themselves; nor needed we a lanthorn to find a man in *Athens*.

4. Others ther are, I confess, whose wits, like wax, will take a full impression, and be cultivated by their Masters daily instruction; upon such has nature bestow'd a good memory, the chief sign of wit in a Boy (as *Quintilian* observes) adorned with those excellent properties, to apprehend the Masters dictates, with facility, and keep them with fidelity. Now these although by a long ambages and many weary paces, yet at last shew the true and genuin stamp of the Muses: and even such, you will say, make a tedious work of it; and scarce compass that part of their education, in less time than a seven years apprenticeship: If they
were

were to learn the *China* language, which consists of 50000. words; or *Mithridates* his 22,

(n) sure they (n) *Valer. Max. l. 8. c. 7.* would need *Methu-*

salems years to acquire them in, although it were their only work, being freed of State affairs, wherewith he was incumbred. We likewise find, that a year or two, is time enough, to acquire the *French* or any forrein language : all which I must confess is true, and seems not strange to me, while we are such strangers to the thing we pretend unto, and never practice what we teach, I mean, speaking of Latin. As if with *Aristotle* in his *Physics*, we affirm τὰς λόγους καὶ δειδομένους καὶ μὴ ἐνδιδόμενους, we taught and did not teach : whereas we know all things are perfected by practice (o). Thus if I see a Surgeon open a

(o) *Quarum omne opus est in faciendo, atq; agendo. Cic. Ac. quæst. l. 4. Rerum omnium magister est usus. Cæs. de bello civ. l. 2.*

vein,

vein, it will instruct me better how to do the same, than the reading in Books, where the arm should be strait bound, how the lance is held and

(p) So, *Quantitatem syllabarum Poetarum lectio multo facilius quam regularum multitudo suppeditabit.*
Saisour Greek Grammar.

tongue to rust.

(q) *Essais l. 1. c.*
25.

guided in the breathing (p), and thus it is in every thing, Practice is the only Mistress, and want of use will caus our Mother tongue to rust. Thus *Montaign* affirms of himself (q), that he learnt Latin from his infancy, without any rules of *Grammar*, and only by discours with his Master; the servants and others being all forbid to talk, unless som Latin words, unto him; and when he was six years old, he had got as pure a Latin tongue, as his Master could express; being then able to reduce bad Latin into good. So much does the life of every Study, Art, &c. depend upon

upon use, that by practice, it becoms habitual ; which ceasing, it is subject to decay, although it were attain'd before, unto perfection : What being is it likely then to hav, where it has never bin put into practice ? Skill in Physic, cannot be attain'd unto, without an Hospital of sick people, wherby to give the Students insight into practice : for

those (r) things, which they who learn ought to practice, while they

(r) Ἄ γὰρ δὲ
ἀνθρώποις νοσήσας νοσή-
ειν, ταῦτα ποιεῖντες
μαθήσονται. Arist.
Eth. l. 2. c. 1.

practice they will best learn. Even thus, if our Scholars were to board with us (s), or we

with them, and instead of gabling English, all their discourses were turned into Latin, in a year or two they would

(s) Plus viva vox
& convicius, quam
oratio, proderit
Quia longum iter est
per præcepta, breve &
efficax per exempla.
Sen. Ep. 6.

be expert, if follow'd closely, and corrected wherin their speech is in-

congru-

congruous ; which would no less tend to the advantage of Masters, and breed a race, that could readily entertain any Forreiner with discours in Latin ; and shake off that opprobrium of the *British* Ile.

5. Another impediment, no less than the former ; and therfor not to be passed over slightly, is the long journey from *In Speech* to *Profodia* ; a greater Task than learning Latin (as a Reverend Dr. of the Church did lately tell me) and too much toil for a generous mind to be enslaved with ; which makes so many of our Youth to nauseat School learning ; being as glad to be taken from School ; as a Prisoner to be set at liberty from a Gaol ; rather choosing to be branded with the name of a dunce, than to be so enslav'd with daily repetitions of parts, and making of Themes and Verses, all which must be drawn out of another Fountain ; and this must surely dull and confuse
their

their young and tender wits ; the rather ſeing as *Montaign* (1) remarks, half our age is conſum'd that way. Many years being ſpent in learning bare words ; I mean more, than an illiterat Nurs will be in teaching a child the *Engliſh* tongue, and as many years after, ere they can ſuccinctly know, how to mingle and join them handſomly into one coherent orb : Much of which muſt be trifled in their learning without book every thing, while within Book they underſtand very little, as *Aſcham* obſerves.

6. Now in detecting thoſe repetitions, omiſſions, contradictions, and falſ Latin, I meet with in *Lilly*, I ſhall offer ſuch things, as upon reading Latin Au-

thors (u); *(u) Grammaticas rectè ſi vis cognoscere leges.*

*Discere ſi cupias cultius ore loqui ;
Addiſcas veterum clariffima ſcripta virorum :
Et quos Authores turba latina docet ———
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter ſomnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.*

*Lill. de moribus.
and*

and perusing other *Grammars*

(x) *Sed tu nec solidos imitabere
Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii.*
id. ibidem.

(x) I have collected,
which I judge may
somewhat

satisfie the curious: For *Magna pars studiorum amœnitates querimus*, saies *Pliny*, leaving cavillers to abound in their own sens; who, *quia ipsi errant, irascuntur iis, qui veram viam sequuntur*, *Lact. Inst. l. 5. c. 1.* To my King, and Parliament, it does belong to new model, to rescind or alter for publick use, what by their authority, has been, for so many years establisht. And this perhaps with my *Grammar*, may make way thereunto.

7. *First*, Then I have observ'd several repetitions; som only of which I shall here name, and add the rest to the following Sections.

Those Figures *Appositio*, *Syllepsis*, *Zeugma*, *Synthesis* and *Synecdoche* are made

made rules in the *Syntax*, and yet set down at large after it ; both of which the Boys are enjoin'd to learn.

The rule, *Præpositiones cum casum amittunt*—is thrice in the *Accidence*, and once in the *Syntax* ; although ther be one that might serv for all in the *Adverb* : Moreover he givs it a plain contradiction by *pòst* in *Longo post tempore venit*, under *adverbia diversitatis*— where *post* which governs only an *Accusativ*, must there being an *Adverb*, govern an *Ablativ* : although the same words be under *Præpositiones cum casum*—to shew that *pòst* governs not *tempore*. *Quorum participia frequentius dativo gaudent*, is included in *Verbalia in bilis*—and *Quamvis in his usitator est dativus*.

8. Again, there are sevrall omiffions, contradictions, &c. of which as they lie

In the Accidence.

I Much question *filia* and *nata* ending in *is* : and as much *agnus*, *lucus*, *populus*,— being Vocativs. I read often *Dei* and *Deis* in *Sen. Traged.* *Ovid*, *Livy*, *Martials* *epig.* *Ausonius*, *Tacitus*, *Lucan*, &c. Yea *Ter. Varro* saith *hi Dei*. & l. 7. *Ut hic Deus, sic hi Dei*. Thus *Dugard* renders Θεόν, ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα. in *Lucian*, χάρον 4. *hominesve deive*. *Genius* though no proper name has its Voc. in *i* saith *Tibullus*, and so *Mercurius*, if you dare credit *Hor.* and *Cic.*

Meridies an example for the 5th. decl. is said, not to hav the Plural.

Unus is join'd to words of the singular ; as *Satis una superque vidimus excidia. Vir. Tabulae testamenti, una erant*

erant allata, altera relictâ. Cas. which *tabula* for a will, *Cic.* has in the sing. as *Tabulam ceratam dari, cerâ legitimâ* : and a little after, he saies *Tabula unâ*. So *duplices loci; uni è rebus ipsis. Cic. Or. Unâ literâ*, but som will say it is in the sing. only *poëticè* as with *Ovid* often. *Unâ decumâ. Cic. and ad unâs unius agri decumâs; and plus decumâ. id. Unis moribus vivunt. id. Unis vestimentis lautus es. id. Unis vinculis duos alligat. Sen. controuv. 19. l. 3.* So that it seems to be a piece of elegancy, and as *Priscian* terms it, a peculiar property in *unus*, to be in the plural, with words taken as if in the singular : Thus in *English* we say, They are good ones : *Lillies* rule must then be inconsistent with *Latin*.

Som question *nostrate* in the *Nom.* seing *Cic.* saies, *Iter Arpinas* : and *Livy*, *bellum Privernas* : for after words in *atis* were contracted into *as*, *as* kept all genders : and it

C

was

was *hic & hac nostratis & hoc*
nostrate of old; as *Lilly* in *Prosodia*
 clears.

We may either use the Future
 (w) Infinitiv; or
 (w) *Se Gell. noct.* Participle in *rus*;
Att. l. 1. c. 7. as, *Hanc sibi rem pra-*
sidio sperant futurum. Cic. or futuram.

Cum with *amarem* he calls a con-
 junction, and in the *Syntax* he would
 hav it an Adverb, but without any
 reason.

We may as well say, there are
Furativ, dubitativ, permissiv—Moods
 as *Optativ* and *Potential*, which two
 in *Latin* with the *Subjunctiv* hav
 but one termination; different from
 the *Greeks*, which therfor must not
 be a precedent.

The present, preterperfect and fu-
 ture subjunctiv, may at any time sup-
 ply the Imperativ: why then are
 they not set therin? or an hortativ
 and permissiv Mood annexed? seing
Lilly sais it is called so then: and why
 want

want we the first person sing.
(for *peream* commands as much as
amemus) seing we hav the first plu-
ral? or rather why hav we any of
the Subjunctiv Mood therin? and *ero*
an Indicativ, put to *amatus* in the Fut.
Subj.

The same is in *fiamus*, *ferat*—all
which want authority and reason for
their place: Thus Gellius sais, *Exul*
esto; not *sit*. *Fortunis careto*; not *ca-*
reat: and Cic. about the end of his
works has Verbs in *nto* near 100 times;
as *Pietatem adhibento*: *opes amoven-*
to——

The signs of the Pot. Mood, and
Fut. tens Indic. must be us'd with
discretion: for Cic. yea all Authors
frequently make use of *possum*, *volo*—
beyond what is allow'd in Schools,
where they are generally taken for
signs: although *volo* should be us'd
when one is purpos'd to do a thing:
A Fut. tens notes what is like to com
to pass. *Possum* shews power in the

person : the sign *may*, the lawfulness of the thing, or if the party hav got leav, that then he may do it. But *can* is exprest by *possum* ; as you may see below : and *ought* by *debeo* ; so would by *volo* ; as, *Pompeius munitiones Caesaris prohibere non poterat, nisi pralio decertare vellet*——and a little after, *Cæs. fais, Si acrius insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisse finire.* So *Juv. Omnia ferre si potes & debes. Illud debes cogitare.* *Cic. Hac nota esse debebunt. id. Vult emere agellum.* *Plin. in ep. Nihil volo de amico arrogantius dicere. id. Habere amicum volo.* *Sen. ep. 35. Ego volo discere. ep. 121.* You shall find Cicero in his *Off.* full of such expressions thus, *Quid habes dicere ?* and *Sen. Non habeo tempus.* Thus also the Greeks, *S. Luke 13. 31. Ἡρώδης θέλει σὲ ἀποκτεῖναι,* so *S. John 8. 44. τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τῆ πατρὸς υἱῶν θέλετε ποιεῖν.*

I could never learn the difference between *multum* the Adjectiv and Adverb, in that repeted sentence *Multum lucri* in the *English Rules* :

Nor can I distinguish between *est* ; in *Orantis est*, a personal in the *English Rules* ; and *est* in *Prudentis est*, call'd an Impersonal under *Hæc tria Impersonalia*—

*In Orthographia, and those
By=Rules.*

9. **S** after *x* must needs be ill omitted, becaus it obscures the simple word: as, in *expes*, *exanguis*: who knows whether they com of *pes* or *spes*; *anguis* or *sanguis*? wherfor it were better us'd, as it is in forrein prints.

Ctesiphon a Greek name, is a far fetch to prov the spelling of *do-ctus*; *do* having the sound of broad Scotch, a shame for *English* men to teach: so it were better spelt *doc-tus* and more naturally, being the true division of the word by its sound.

So *A-bdomen* is not a simple word as *Lilly* would have it, but coms of *abdo*, and should be spelt *ab-dòmen*.

Sisenna bids write *patres familiarum* : yet *Cæs. Cic. Livy, A. Hirt. Sen.* in his *Ep. Macrob. Festus*, alwais write *patribus familiâs, patrum* or *matrum familie* or *familiâs*.

We read *Quinquatruum*, *Tac. Quinquatribus*, *Juv.* and *Cic. Quinquatriis*, *Cic.* and *ad Att. 17. l. 9. Pridie quinquatrûs* : and *per Quinquatrus serere. Plin. Nat. Hist.* which *Cal.* tels us is of the second and third dec. and I think of the fourth also : though *Lilly* confine it to the second. *Cic.* and others say *iens*, and why may not we?

Animans, which he declines with *hæc* or *hoc*, is also *masc.* by *Hor. Quenquam animantem. Ser. 2.* so by *Cic. A quo animante reliquos contineri vellet animantes. de Univ.*

He sets *abundans lactis* for an example of Participles made Nouns when they govern another case than their Verb; and in *Syntax* he makes the Verb govern a Gen. in the same words. The rest you may expect in my *Grammar*.

In

In Propria quæ maribus.

10. **A**lbula, Garamna, Lethe, Matrona, Sequana, Vistula rivers are Fem. so late Garumna. Auson. Jader is Neuter. Subur is a river and a town. Plin. Daphnus a city is masc. so Croto, Narbo: Pessinus is only masc. in Cic. Pliny sais, Hippo regius; utraque Hippo: and Hippo, quod Vibanus appellamus. Pontus the country is masc. Argos a country is neuter.

I find no need of *Sunt etiam volucrum*—for though *mus*, *elephas*, *paser*, *anser*—are *Epicens*, as are all beasts, birds and fishes specified by one word in both Sexes, as is told in the Genders; yet are declined with *hic*, by other rules: so *hirundo*, *tigris*,
vulpes,

vulpes, cetus, ostrea (or *ostreum*)
hav other rules for their artticles.

Natalis is call'd an Adjectiv by
Cal. having *dies* alwais either exprest
or understood.

Virus is an *Aptôre*.

Penis and *mensēs* words seldom
us'd, might with modesty be left
out ; as the *Lacedemonians* exported
Archilocus his Books, being account-
ed immodest : not willing their
children should be corrupted by
them, lest their manners might be
more depraved, than their wits im-
proved.

Pelagus is also *masc.* by *Val. Flacc.*

(x) *Tanquam scopu-
lum sic fugias ; inau-
ditum, atq; insolens
verbum.* Gcl. noct.
Att. l. i. c. 10.

I read not *halcionis*
(x) but *hæc alcion* ;
so that he has
chang'd both the
word and special

rule to save his vers.

Ficus a fig, *Lilly* fais is of the fourth
dec. and in *Quæ genus* — the fig and
its tree are of the second and fourth :
and

and so *Cic.* has it; *Qui arborem fici nunquam vidisset, fiscinam ficorum objecisti, and suspendisse se de ficu.*

Ficus an ulcer is of the second dec.

Lar is *masc.* by *Cic.* and should be among the monosyllables.

Mulier is confest by *Lilly* to belong to the third special rule, though set under the second.

In *o*, *signantia corpus*—is obscure, for *corpus* there is *physicum*, to differ them from words of passion, or action, as *lectio, corruptio.*

Ausonius makes *sal* Neuter, *Quibus additur aquoreum sal:* so *Donatus* would have it *n.* as it is us'd by Physicians at this day, to distinguish it from *hic sal* a jeast: so *sal nemo exigit. Vopiscus* in *Aur. Id sal. Varro* in *Fab.* yet *Celsus* uses *hic sal* salt.

I find *Python* to be *hic vel hac*, though som deny it.

Cupido is often *masc.* by *Hor.* so *Sen. Tragæd. Nullus hic auri cæcus cupido:* yet it is commonly Fem,

Plin.

Plin. l. 2. c. 5. fais tres siferes.

Lilly givs hic & hac, only, to dives — and yet ingenium dives. Ov. Opus superstes. Lucan. oppidum locuples. Cic. why then not hoc also? degener ends in e or i, in the Abl. as Adjectivs of the third dec. Degeneri sub hoste. Lucan. Comes I find alwais us'd as a Substantiv, and Lilly has it under Communis generis — Statius fais also de paupere regno. and Sen. uberi solo.

In Quæ Genus.

II. **P***Ergama* coms of *Pergamum* us'd by *Sen.* and *Pliny*.

Supelle&tilia is of old *supellectile* us'd by *Ter. Varro*.

Gargarus and *Tenara* fais *Alvarus*, were never red : but *Gargarum* *Macrob.* *Sibila* coms of *sibilum* in *Seren.*

I would gladly know the difference between *instar* the *aptôte* and Adverb. We read *hic astus, us : & hi astus, astibus, Cic.* *Astu* is a city.

Nil is by *Syncope* for *nihil*, which by *Apocope* is for *nihilum*, which *Lilly* affirms.

I am at a stand, whether to teach *hoc verber* in *Propria quæ maribus* ; or the *diptôte*.

Angelus

Angelus Pol. fais *meæ præci*: so *Ter. Frugi* and *opus* are of both numbers.

Ausonius has *frux*, and *Ter. Varro* fais *frugi rectus est natura frux*.

Mille an Adjectiv wants the sing. but when a Substantiv, it has both numbers; we read also *millia* an Adjectiv pl. aptôte.

Centum is an aptôte, but its compounds are declin'd, *ducenti, tæ, ta; quingenti, &c.*

Ditio is in *Dictionaries*.

Lac being moist, and *gluten* sold by weight, should not be in *Nec licet his neutris* —

Hesperos is a proper name with *Cic.*

Pliny fais *Conjectare crassitudinem gelûs*, so *gelu* is no aptôte; and if the *Romans* had needed its other cases, no doubt we had had them.

Tacitus has *gratibus*.

Cicero fais *effatum*.

I am to seek for his *flexile cornum* ;
yet read *cornus* and *cornu* ; so *cornus*
Cervini. *Plin. nat. hist.*

I find no *plebis*, but only *plebs* &
plebes ; *plebes jejuna*. *Lucan*, so *Cic.*
often, and *Tac.*

Pulver is old.

*Verborum delictus o-
rigo est eloquentia.*

Sen. nat. quest. l.

Cic. in Bruto.

2. has *manubium*.

Ausonius mapale.

We read *tapetium*, and *tapetus* as
well as *tapes*.

So *hoc sinapi*, is : *hac sinapis*, and *si-
napi*, the aptôte.

Lacus, ci ; is denied.

Fores said to want the sing. is us'd
by *Hor. Exclusus fore*, shut out of
doors. *Forem cubiculi. Val. Max.*

It is an abuse to say *nemo* wants
the Gen. *Lilly* notes it not, and *Plaut.*
says *neminis misereri* ; thus also the
Translators of the Minor Poets, *Ne-
minis ô Conjux.*

In As in præsenti.

12. **P** *Levi* is obsolete.
Delevi is by *Præt.dat.idem*—
 which rule would make *elicui* to be
ellexi.

Levi seems to be of old *leo*, rather
 than of *lino*.

Cumbo, is, is not red ; nor *pegi*, its
 compounds belong to *Hæc si compo-*
nas —

Psalli I read not, nor *nexo, is* : nor
crepo, is. So *Cello* is only in the com-
 pounds ; and if so,
 what need (y) we
 them ?

(y) *Grammatica re-*
ste loqui docet ; nec
insuetas loquendi re-
gulas commiscitur ;

sed quæ plurimum in loquendo videt observari, eorum
loquendi rudes, ne contra morem loquantur, admo-
net—si sana est. Morus.

Sapi

Sapui is by *syncope*, so *sapisti* oft us'd in *Mart. Epig.* *Capessi* is by *Apocope*, as *laceffi*, so *incessi* or *sivi*.

Tacitus has *Accucurrit*. and *Sen. de ben. l. 4.* So *A. Hirt.* annex to *Cæsar* has *adcucurrisse* and *accurrit*; *Concucurrisse*, and *concurrisse*. *A. Hirt. Liv. L. Florus, Vell. Paterc. Val. Max. Decucurri. Liv. Suet. A. Hirt. Sen. ad Marc. Plin. Tacit. decurrerit. Sex. Aur. Vict. & Val. Max. Curt. Excucurrerunt Liv. A. Hirt. excurrissem. Plin. l. 3. Ep. 4. Liv. l. 2. Præcucurri. A. Hirt. Plant. Liv. Sen. and Cæf. præcurri. Plant. Cic. Val. Max. Procurri & procurri. Cæf. Plant. Florus. Transcucurrit. Sen. controuv. 2. l. 1. transcurrebat. id. controuv. 6.*

Except *retracto*, *pertracto*, *ablactō*, becaus they change no vowel into *e*.

Also *supersedeo* and *circumago* from that of *ago*, *emo*—

D

Com-

Compounds of *sto* make *stitum* and *statum*; *præstiti* and *præstavi*. *Am. Marc. præstitum*, & *statum*, *stiturum*, *Sen. de ben.* and *staturum. id.* and also *Quintilian.* So *constitum*, *constatum* & *constaturus*, *Sen. l. i. de Clem.* *Martial* and *Plin. extatura. id. obstatum*, *obstatura.*

Linquo he *fais*, makes *lictum* ; and had he said only in the compound, he had not said amiss ; for it wants the Sup. as in *Hæc raro aut nunquam* — Thus we learn dreams ; and must teach them by authority.

Pinso has *pinsum*, *pistum* and *pin-situm*.

Exculpo seems to be of *sculpo*, for *scalpo* forms *excalpo* in the compound.

Merui comes of *mereo* ; *Quid mereas ? Cic. meritus sum* of *mereor*, as may be seen in *Mereor cum adverbis* —

Quod dat ui — omits *intona-tum*.

Passus comes not of *pateo* a neuter, but of *pandor* a passiv ; so *Passis velis*
pro-

provehî. Cic. which *Vir.* renders *Velo-*
rum pandimus alas.

We want authority for *titubatus*,
which is but a participle.

So for *suetus*, *venditus*, *vidi* of *cer-*
no, which yet he saies has *crevi*, and is
us'd in the compound.

So for *percussî* of *ferio*; for *minxi* of
meio; though *Martial* say *Meiêre pe-*
des, l. 11 and *meibat. id.*

And were it not better to say, *qua-*
tio wants the præt. ? for *percussî*
coms of *percutio*: and that *Fe-*
rio wants both præt. and sup. than
to go beyond the Moon for *per-*
cussî, which none can prov who
use it?

Sido has *fedi* and *fidi* among Au-
thors.

Sisto makes *stiti* not *steti*, | saies
Cal. and wants sup. for *statum* saies he
is of *sto*; and he reasons the case at
large.

Tadet forms *tasum est*, and *pertasum est* must com from *pertadet* ; thus *Gell.* has *pertadebat*.

Furo, vescor, liquor, medeor ——— want the præt. for *insanivi, pastus sum* ——— are too far fetcht.

Potus, tutus & tutum, fessus defessus, are nouns : and *fatiscor* is old. *Cal.*

Antecello, pateo, and *viso* want sup.

Resputum, Cal. Suctum, whence *suctus, ūs, Plin. Nat. Hist.*

Renutum, luitum, in *Dictionaryes*. So *satactum. Cal.*

I never knew the difference between *Cedo, cedit* the Verb and Adverb, nay hav grounds to think it cannot be an Adverb, seing it has both numbers, a thing to which Adverbs are strangers ; it must then be only a defectiv Verb ; the like I judge of *age, agite* : *ἀἴω, ἀἴετε*.

Som think *inquio* no Latin word and those places in *Cic.* and *Catull* corrupted.

Fer,

Fer, he fais, is by *Apocope* for *fere* ;
 and why then does he teach *fer ferto* ?
 There he tels us *furo* is not red, and
 yet he has it in *As in praesenti*, but
 pass it, he fais *insanivi* after it.

In Syntax.

13. **T**He second and third ru'e were fully exprest by *Rectus saepe subauditur*.

In *Aliquando Oratio supplet locum substantivi*, *audito* seems to be absolute, and set for *re audita*; and who can shew me any difference between it, and *Audito Christum venisse*, under *Ablativus absolute sumptus*? I confess it answers to *What*; but what is that to the purpos, seing it is without concord, and as little needed.

Rerum in *Quod omnium rerum est primum*; breaks that claus in *Nomina part. genito à quo & genus mutantur, gaudent*; which sais the *Gen. rerum* will make *primum* to be of the same

same gender : Now this claus fails also in heteroclits, collectivs, and when an Adjectiv regards a preceding Substantiv.

Aliquando relativum is difficult, and needless ; its latter example belongs to *Hæc possessiva*—— .

Res is somtimes us'd ; *Tres sunt res.*
Cic.

Laus & vituperium — when in a Gen. is by *Quum duo substantiva*—when in an Abl. then *præditus, ornatus, perfectus* or such a like word, is either understood by *Ellipsis*; or exprest by *Dignus, indignus*— or *Forma vel modus.*--So we have it in our chois to exprest or omit them, and that with elegancy ; yet Cic. in *Verr.* and indeed all over more frequently exprests them ; *Adolescentibus bonâ indole præditis, sapientes senes delectantur* : which Lilly in the *English Rules* has without *præditis*. And whether makes the better authority ? without doubt the *Roman*.

Orator (2) : for the Broad Seal was

(2) *Ille se profecisse
sciat, cui Cicero val-
de placebit — Qui
non hominis, sed elo-
quentiæ nomen habet.
Quintil.*

never intended to
countenance Errors.

We may also use the
Nom. *Rufus homo
doctus*, (and Da-
tiv) & *philosophiæ*

deditus.

We say *Similis tui*, like thee in
manners : *similis tibi*, like thee in per-
son.

Cæsar fais *Proxime Rhenum inco-
lunt* ; and *Proximi Rheno.* and *Curt.*
Proximi Æthiopum : and *Ovid*, *Proxi-
mus ad dominam—sedeto.* the first as
it coms of the Preposition *prope* : the
second by *Adjectiva quibus commo-
dum*—the third, by *Quedam ex his*—
the fourth, by *Natus, commodus*—
and *Sen.* fais, *Proxima ab his sunt.* l. 1.
de benef. & *Prope ab ultimo est.* id. *Ep.*
15.

We may use or want *quam* with a
Comparativ ; *Tu eruditior quam Piso,*
prudentialior quam Cotta, abundantior
consilio quam Crassus. *Cic.*

Cic. so *unam* *mæstio*rem, *quam* *ceteras*. *Curt.* or *cateris* without *quam*. Yea *Virgil* for *quam*, has *ante* with its case ; *Scelere ante alios immanior omnes*, for *aliis omnibus* : which I find also in the Superlativ ; *Ei unus ante alios fuerit charissimus*. *Corn. Nepos*.

Nomina ex Con— as *Commilito Pompeio*. *Cic.* is fully comprehended in *Est ubi in dat. vertitur*, being general.

Quædam ex his—hav also their contraries ; *Seetani dissimilis es*. *Hor.*

Interrogativum & ejus redd. so *Mei, tui, sui*— *Meus, tuus* — *Sui & suus*— *Ipse & idem*— are guides in making, not in parsing Latin : for there are other rules which teach them in parsing : thus *Mei, tui*— is by *Quam duo subst.* *Meus, tuus*— by *Ad eundem modum*— Again *ille* is often us'd for *se* the reciprocal : *Possessivus* for *primitivus* ; *Mea causa fecit*. *Cic. Nostra causa faceremus*. *Ter. Odi-*

um tuum. id. Invidia mei. Cic. sc. de qua mihi invidetur. Linacrus will shew you that one Case, Number, Mood, Tens and part of Speech is often put for another : and by *Ellipsis* that any of the parts of Speech are understood in Authors.

Hæc possessiva — makes *sui* have a Gen. after it ; and yet he writes *Suo sibi jugulo gladio* ; so *Cic. suo sibi victitant succo* : now in both, *ipsius* were Grammatical and also *Roman* : so we see that rule *Hæc possessiva* — does not always hold ; and those Genitives *ipsius, solius* — are seldom us'd, and then only *ad pompam*.

The rules would then bin more teaching, if they had shewn the liberty of a *Roman* in this and others : for as *Alv.* the *Jesuit* in his *Grammar* remarks ; We must observe the right use of Authors, which supplies, yea exceeds all *Grammar* rules.

Iste I find us'd in prais ; and *ille* in contempt. *Istum pene solum lego.*
Cic.

Cic. Adulter ille. Sen. in Trigæd. Fingite aliquem, qui isti par ad nefarias libidines esse possit. Is erat Apollonius ille. Cic. Ridiculum est illud Neronianum vetus in furace servo. id. Ridentur imagines quæ in deformitatem ducuntur, ut meum illud in Helminum, id. so you may se ille is only us'd to point at one remote, and iste at one near him I speak to: as is most plain in those Orations of Cic. in Catil. who being in the Senat, Cic. fais, si iste unus tolletur. And in the next, being banished Rome, he alwais stiles him ille; though no less notorious, than when pointed at iste; Vicinus cum illum ex occultis insidiis coniecimus: and a little after, Nec ego sum ferreus ille.

Instead of *hic* and *ille*, we may use *alter* & *alter*; *Præter Æduos & Rhemos, quos honore habuit, alteros pro vere fide; alteros pro belli officiis, nulla fere fuerit civitas non suspecta nobis. Cæs. or ille and ille; Credæ cum vidisset qui*

qui homines in hisce subselliis sederent, quæsisse, num ille, aut ille defensus esset. Cic. Or, unus and alter; Elis duas familias habet, Familiarum unam, alteram Clutidarum. id.

Infinitum utrinque — is fals : for although it will admit of a Nom. after it, yet never before it ; but when it is put for an Indicativ by *Enallage modi* : and the Nominativs in its examples com before the principal Verb, and not before the Infinitiv ; which often has an Acc. before and after it.

The three last examples are contrary to the Rule ; and patched by the next.

Sum with a Gen. has *officium*, *proprium*, or such a word understood ; which *Cicero* more frequently expresses than omits ; *Proprium est stultitiae. Oratoris est officium*, so *Pecus est Melibæi, sc. pecus.* which is as plain an *Ellipsis* as any examples he has in
Ponitur

Ponitur genitivus tantum——the former Substantiv being understood.

The next Rule, *Meum, tuum*,— is only *adjectivum in neutro genere*— neither did any ever read *est*, with *meū, tuū*—— or with a Genitiv, otherwise than is here set down: so that *Hæc tria impersonalia*—— must be but *duo*, or else it is fals.

Uterque, nullus——wants good authority ; for *Grammarians* (as *Laurentius* who is said to hav made this Rule) are invalid without the concurrence of *Roman Authors*.

Misereor with a Dativ, I judge, not to be imitated ; seing the best Copies hav *hujus*, not *huic misereor*, his only example, which is in *Sen. de vitâ beatâ, c. 24.*

In *Ex his quædam efferuntur*—— he has *juvat*, as if it were commonly red with a Dativ ; wheras *juvat* whether personal, or impersonal has only an Acc. according to him : indeed

deed *Plautus* gives it a Dativ, but that is *obsolete*.

Do tibi literas, is said to a Messenger: *Do ad te*, is said to him they are sent to: yet *Ovid* says, *Hanc—tibi mittit Ulysses*, which to save, you must call *poëtique*. So *Martial*, *Miraris docto quod carmina mitto Severo*: the title being *ad Severum*.

Under *Verba obsequendi*—are three examples, which belong to *Dat. postulant* ——— .

The like in the next 'Rule', which besides, has one belonging to *In Dat. feruntur* — viz. *Senis inter se convenit urbis*; also its first, *Ad amorem nihil potuit accedere*, owns *Verba composita cum à, ab, ad*—

Thus few Rules between *Omnia verba*—and *Verba transitiva*—have all their examples suitable; and were more intelligible if drawn into two Rules.

Verbs compounded with *benè satis* and *malè*, are plainly Verbs of profit, or disprofit.

Præiret exercitui. Ter. Varro. and *Ut mihi præeatis, fais Cic.* though *Lilly* confine *præeo* to an Acc.

We may use *habeo* as well as *est* for *habeo*, which is frequent with *Cic.* *Quintil.* ——— *Habeo opus magnum in manibus. Cic. Hac fere dicere habui de natura deorum. id. De nostris somniis quid habemus dicere? id.*

Two negatives in Latin do affirm; *nemo non eadem vult. sc. omnes volunt.*

Sum in Comp. either has a Dativ by *Dat. postulant* ——— or which is as common, has its Preposition repeated by *Verba composita*—*Inerant in urbe. Cic.*

A Verb transitiv is such, as passeth into an Acc. of the person suffering.

Vestiendi verba—with a Dativ, is acquisitiv; with an Ablativ, is by *Quodvis verbum*— *Per*

Per with his Case, is us'd for the Ablativ of the instrument, and of the caus, &c. *Id facinus auctum per stuprum. Cic. Per vim expulso socio. id.* So the agent with a passiv, *Ab imprudente, aut per imprudentem interfectus. Quintil. Judicium per eum corruptum putabatur.*

Delector I find only once with a Prep. *ab altero delectare. Cic.*

If there be no Preposition with Verbs specified under *Quedam accipiendi*, as *Abstinuit Venere. Hor.* say *Præpositio subauditur* : which Lilly might hav noted, seing *abstinuit* with a Prep. is set under the former Rule.

Som question his examples in *Vertitur hic abl.* — and call them old Ablativs: but for *aliquando* he might hav said *sæpe* ; thus *Claud. Abest urbi.*

Eripiamus huic aegritudinem. Cic. Abstulit urbi. Juv. And indeed *Quedam accipiendi* — is of little use, only as it founds *Vertitur hic abl.* — for the Verbs there noted, commonly

ly belong to *Verba composita cum à, ab*—or (as before) the Preposition is left out, by *Præpositio subaudita*—*Aquâ prohibet. Cas. Abstinet concubitu Juv.*

The Ablativ *absolute* commonly has a word in *ing* with it.

Cic. uses Adjectiv verbals in *ibilis*, as Verbs Passivs; *Separabilem à corpore esse.*

His first Supines *absolute*, are Impersonals.

Part or Continuance of Time, is indifferently us'd in the Acc. or Abl. Case by Authors.

Time answering to *quamdiu* seldom has an Abl. but an Acc. *Septem regnavit annos. Liv.* Yet *Sexaginta annis regnasse. Plin.* *Vixit annis 29. Suet.*

Time answering to *quando*, has an Abl. *Datum est anno superiore. Cic.* This by many is thought the best and surest Rule.

Omne verbum admittit gen. is often broke: *Habitaturum putas fuisse in Uticâ.*

ticâ. Sen. Ep. 51. In Cajetâ est parata. Cic. Ad Corfinium gesta. Cas.

Humi, domi—fail as much ; *Resedit humo, Ov. Corpora devolvunt in humum. id. Maneant in domo. id. Neque ducem in bello, nec principem domi res magnas gerere potuisse. Cic. Thus Sen. In bello meas, in domo etiam filii manus perdidit. l. 1. controuv. 4. and relating the same story again he has domi perdidit ; which if Roman, why not regular ? Livy also writes domi, belloq;. Nequam esse in domo. Plin. Nat. Hist. In domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis. id. Domo mæstus. Cic. Sallust who was Cicero's contemporary, uses humi, for in the ground ; Duodecimpedes humi depressus. and Quæ humi gignuntur. sc. arbores. id.*

Domi non alios—is as little kept as either ; *Vix credens potuisse illum in domo suâ nasci. Sen. de benef. l. 3. Ut in suâ domo duæ partes essent. id. l. 5. Si modo nostrâ in domo unquam fuisti. Sen. in his Tragedies. In suis domibus servat.*

vat. Val. Max. In domo suâ herentem. Suet. In domo meâ convaluit. Cic. and Pliny l. 7. Ep. 16. has the same words. Erat in domo nostrâ locus. Quintil. Non licuit in domo suâ spiritum effundere. id. In domo meâ ageretur. id. This *Quintilian* was Master to *Pliny* the younger, and taught School 20 years; yet se how little he observs this Rule: sure his *Grammar* had it not. Nay where he once observs one of these three last Rules, he breaks them thrice; and very seldom sais *domi*, but *in domo*. The like does *Seneca*, *Nero's* Tutor: and so do all I hav seen greatly neglect them, as also those following Rules of To, and From a place.

The meaning of *Domi non alios*— is, that with other Adjectivs than *mea, tua*—— it is never a Gen. but commonly an Abl. *Sola domo mæret vacuâ. Vir.*

Priscian, Alvarus, and others, will have the Dativs in *Verum si propri-*

um—to be old Ablativs, and account it safest to speak in the Abl.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum--have the proper name often us'd with a Preposition, and so *domus* : *Profectus sum ad Capuam. Cic. In domum multiplicatam non repulsam solum retulit. id. Inque patris duxere domum,* whether the place be exprest without a Preposition, or with *in, apud, ad,* Authors oft-times mean the same; *Hæc non in tuam domum, sed Romanam in publicum deportasses. Cic. Apud Isson superfuerunt. Cæs. Ad domum præcurrisse, & dominam suam ante se egisse. Sen. de ben. l. 3. Reliquit me ad paternam domum. id. Proficisci ad doctas Athenas. Propert.* which cannot stand for *ante* or *prope*, as *Vossius* confesses. And although Historians use *ad* for *ante*, yet *Cæsar* has *Ante Uticam miserat* ; and without *ad*, makes *Uticam* to mean before the place ; *Uticam exercitum ducit , & prope opidum castra ponit* : so *A. Hirt.*

Hirt. de bello Alex. fais, Alexandriam ad Casarem contendit. When Caesar besieged it, and Pompey was in it : *Brundisium veni; ad murum castra posui. Cic. l. 9. Ep. ad Att. 16. Uticam pervenit, atque extra opidum ea nocte mansit. A. Hirt. de bello Afr. Oricum profiscitur—portis clausis. Cas. de Bello Civ. l. 3.*

Thus you may see these rules are not to be taken exclusively, and what liberty the Romans took, often putting the Noun into what case best suited the matter, or Verb; *Vectus esset Alexandria. C. Vell. Patere. Productus Roma. Macrob. Utica appropinquare. Cic. & Cas. Utica subduerat. A. Hirt.*

From a City or place, has a Prep. as frequently; *Ab Româ venerunt. Liv. Ab Româ profectus. id. Ab Uticâ venire. Sall. A Brundisio. and Ab Athenis ire. Cic. Ab Alexandria profectus. Curt. Ab domo venerunt.*

Liv. Profectum ab domo. id. Abesset

*à domo. Cic. Abesse ab domo maluit. id.
A rure profectus. id. Ex domo prodire. id.*

(a) *Consuetudo certissima loquendi magistra. Quintil.*

Now seing custom (a) is the best guide, why may we not say as *Quintilian* did? Whom should I imitate but *Cicero*? Whom should we follow but these famous Authors, before *Grammarians*?

What need we *Nonnulla impersonalia*——seing it contradicts in *terminis* his rule, in the least after *As in presenti*——where *pudet* is exprest in both: and first said to be alwais an Impersonal; and in the latter, sometimes a Personal.

Cæpit, incipit——is as needless; it being a standing Rule in Latin, that a Nom. Case makes a Verb to be a personal, and without one it becoms an Impersonal: besides his Infinitivs in the examples are no Impersonals, as the Rule would hav, which to me seems impertinent.

Natus, prognatus—are as often us'd with a Prep. as without; *A te prognatum.* Hor. *E centurionibus orti.* id.

En & ecce exprobrantis—are red with a Nom. *En causa, cur regem fugitivus, dominum servus, accuset!* Cic. *En memoria mortui sodalis!* id. Some think they govern no Case, but by *Ellipsis* hav a Verb understood: and Cicero often has them with a Dat. *Ecce tibi.* So Pliny in his Ep. *Ecce tibi Regulus!* where *advenit*, or such a Verb is understood.

Instar is no Adverb, but governs a Gen. by *Adjectivum* in neutrogen. and is an Acc. when it has *ad*.

Tempori, luci, vesperi are old Ablativs; *Abii mane cum luci,* Plaut. *Luci claro.* Varro Epheb.

Cedo I shew'd to be no Adverb in *As in presenti.*

How *Plus* can be an Adverb I admire; and as much how it should govern those Cases given it in *Plus*

Nom. genitivo—feing the Verbs there do it: or if *plus*, then you must borrow *quam*, and so make them *Ab-lativs*, by *Comparativa per quam*—thus *Hor.* uses it as an *Adjectiv*, *Plus æquo liber*; and when it has a *Gen.* as *Auxilii latura plus. id.* it is by *Comparativa & superlativa accepta partitive*—The first *hominum* in his examples depends on *millia*; the latter on *quingaginta*, by *Nomina partitiva*—*Passus* in the next example follows the Verb *abierat*: In that and the first example it governs no word: In the last, *Plus eo*, is plainly by *Comp. per quam*—which *quam* is exprest in the third; and by *Conjunctiones copulativæ cum quam*—is of the same Case with *quingaginta*.

Som reject the four first Rules of Conjunctions, as really making no Cases, or Moods alike; but where they are, there is *Syllepsis* or *Zeugma*; as, *Docuit Xenophontem*, and *docuit Platonem. Vixi Romæ* by *Omne verbum*—

bum—and *vixi Venetiis*, by *Verum si proprium*——

The like may be said of the question, and its answer ; for if I ask *Quis est ?* and answer *Petrus*, *est* is understood to make *Petrus* a Nom. and no otherwise depends it on *quis* the Interrogativ.

Besides those Prepositions noted by *Lilly* to be set after their Case I have red these, *Micenum apud. Tac. Quos adversum ierat. Sall. Ripam ad. Tac. Hanc circa. Sen. in his Trag. Ovilia circum. Vir. Quem contra veneris. Cic. Eo coram. Tac. Quo de ambigitur Cic. Vertice in. Sen. in his Trag. Quos inter controversia est. Cæs. Metum juxta. Tac. Hamum infra. id. Transtra per. Vir. Te propter. Cic. Te sine. Vir. Thalamo sub fluminis alti. id. Hunc subter. Plin. Ep. Quos super. Tac. Dubium ultra. id.*

Lilly writes *Interferitur inter rel. & verbum* : and yet omits *inter* in *Verba comp. cum à, ab*——though
inter,

inter, per, sub and trans be so in use among the Romans : *Inter horum atates interjectus. Cic. Vide quid inter te & hunc interest. id. Inter eos atque Ariovistum intercederent. Cæs. Per ea permeat. Cic. Per hæc perventum est. Plin. Ep. Per nos percipere. Cic. Per-nassia laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbra. Vir. Sub acumen styli subeant. Cic. Cum bonis omnibus sub præcone subjiceretur. id. Trans Taurum arma transmissa sunt. Fest. Rufus. Trans Euphraten trajectos vastavit. id.*

Sub for *ante*, we find has an Abl. *Sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant. Cæs. de Bello Civ. l. 1. Sub oculis accepto detrimento. ibid. Sub ipsa die invia petunt. Plin. Nat. Hist.* And for *post* an Acc. *Ille sub hac. Vir. Æn. 5. Sub hac, non ut ante. Hor. Sub hoc tempus. id. which Bond renders paulo post.*

So *super* for *ultra* an Abl. *Et paulum sylvæ super his forent. Hor. sc. ultra :*

ultra : Bond. *Nocte super mediâ. Vir. sc. ultra.*

In I find variously us'd ; and serves to both Cases sometimes : without *to* ; *Esse in amicitiam P. Rom. Cic. Inte.*

For *inter* ; *Reponere in Deos. Cic. In adversariis relinquebas. id.*

For *contra* ; *In eam invehi solent. Cic. Ostendi disparem fortunam negotiorum in Muræna, atq; in Sulpitio fuisse. id. In matre peccas. Sen. Tragæd.*

For *ante*, or *ad* ; *Vereor coram in os te laudare. Ter. In oculis summersa. Curt. In anchoris constiterunt. Cæs. Viam in Suevos monstrat. id.*

For *erga* and *contra* ; *Accipit in Teucros animum. Vir. Lapsa est libido in muliere ignota. Cic. sc. erga. In hoc reo finem accusandi facere. id. sc. contra.*

To an Acc. only, if it note passing into a place ; *Via ducit in urbem. Vir.*

For *pro* ; *Multis parcit in pœnam Plin.*

For *apud* ; *Non probantur in vulgus. Cic.*

For

For *vice* ; *In praesidem esse jussit.* Curt.

For *formam* ; *Curvatus in antrum.*

Vir. sc. in formam antri.

For *usque* ; *In decem annos pariunt.*

Varro.

For *super* ; *Onera in jumenta extol-
re. id.*

For interpretation ; *Servius in Vir-
gilium* ; which I think is not among
the Ancients.

To an Abl. only ; for *cum* ; *Quid
inter est in matrona, ancilla peccesve to-
gata. Hor. In puellis urere. id.*

For action in a place ; *Lucus in urbe
fuit. Vir. Spectatur in ignibus aurum.
Ov. And In tempore veni.*

In with *to*, serves to an Acc. *In*
without *to*, to an Abl. is the only
short Rule for a Boy.

Horace has *heu* with a Voc. *Heu
posterī negabitis!* and *Ovid*, with a Da-
tiv, *Heu mihi!* *Amor. l. 2. Eleg. 19.*
and *de Ponto l. 4. Eleg. 6.*

Sene-

Seneca controu. l. 3. has *prô* with a Voc. *Prô bone Jupiter!* yea, *Lilly* has the like in his examples of *Proh*, while he forgets it in the Rule.

In Figura.

14. **I** Take *Apposition* to be no figure, and so place it in *Quum duo subst*——

Evocation is either a Substantiv put in the same Case, with the first, or second person exprest, or understood; or an Adjectiv agreeing with it; or else is implied in *Synthesis*, and so is expunged.

By *Syllepsis* we are taught to make the Verb a Plural, where & is between two Nominativs: yet *Cic. fais, Vos & Senatus restitit. Odium & molestia est perferenda. id.* which are by *Zeugma*, and though *Lilly* say it not; yet

yet we may turn a sentence spoken by *Zeugma* into *Syllepsis*, and on the contrary : For *Zeugma* regards the word ; but *Syllepsis* the sens. Thus, we may say, *Rex & regina beati ; sc. sunt ;* by *Syll.* *Rex & regina beata ;* or *Rex beatus & regina ; sc. est : by Zeugma.*

And thus you may see the liberty of the Latin tongue.

In Profodia.

15. **T** Et me now tell you, what an excellent salvo *Cæsura* is, making a short syllable long after a due foot, if the Poet need it ; otherwise he may give it a go by.

Ovid can break *Vocalis ante duas consonantes* — if it were then invented.

Vadit

*Vadit ad artificem dira Polymnestora
cedis.*

Hor. can make a *dactyl* of an *anapaest*,
*Militat in sylvis catulus nunc adhi-
bē puro.*

Also *Virgil* can omit *synalæpha*
twice in a Vers.

*Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio
Offam.* So

*Et succus pecori, & lac subducitur
agnis. id.*

*Et longum formosē vale, vale, inquit
Iola. id.*

*Arctius atq; hædera procera astringi-
tur ilex. Hor.*

Which three last make good the
tradition in Schools; that when *Sy-
nalæpha* is omitted, the former vowel
is common, as here.

Thus *Lilly* uses a *Proceleusmatic*
foot (that is four short syllables) in
one vers.

*Pro salto salio salui, et amicis amicis
dat. & with spōspondi breaks Vocalis
ante duas consonantes: for Primam
prat.*

prat. geminancia, cannot alter Position.

Ta in occulta spolia—is long by *Cæsura*.

Systole makes a long syllable short ;
Tu cavè defendas quamvis mordebere dictis. Ov.

The last syllable of a vers, ending with a vowel, or *m* and his vowel, if the next begin with a vowel, it may be cut off, which is call'd an *Hypermeter*, having a syllable too many :

Nilus & antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo Æthereoque———*Vir.*

Poets oft make the 5th foot a *sponde* ; *Cecropiumque thymum & grave olentia centaurea. id.*

The last syllable of any vers is common. If a vers end with a vowel, and the next begin with one, you may use or leav the former, but scars use *Synalæpha* four times in one line ;

Atq; Ephyre, atq; Opis, atq; Asia Deïopea Et tandem—*Vir.*

Thus

Thus also the *Greeks* take a like liberty with the *Latins*, whether necessitated or not ; which is *quodammodo infinita* (a)

Ἀλκμήνη θυγάτηρ λαοσ-
σός Ἠλεκτρυών &c. *Hesiod.*

(a) See the *Greek Grammar.*

Ἀττικὸς ἔστι ἀνὴρ ἢ Σαλαμῖν ἀφέντων, *Solon.*

Apostrophe they value not, and cut off Vowels and Diphthongs, before Consonants at pleasure--for all which, Figures and Poets licens were devised: And what greater liberty could a Boy desire? but alas ! he must only know it and be Tantalized.

Thus *Hor.* further takes his liberty ; saying, *tondentes* for *contententes*. *Mænia Catili*, for his Brother *Tiberis*. *Unde domo* ; from what hous. So *Martial*, *Leporem rumpes equo*, for *delassabis*.

The third foot of an Heroic, should not end with a word.

16. Had Books bin exactly Printed, I had saved my self much toil in comparing Editions ; for errors of the

F

Press

Prefs are grown so common, that it puzzles the best of wits sometimes to make sens of Print; thus *In oleastro quadam*, for *quodam*. *Cic.* has deceiv'd many; and from these words in *Cic. Verr. 4. Quid ego injurias colligo? quae in furtis istius, versata esse videantur?* a fam'd Critick, whom I name not for shame, made this Rule; that Sometimes one single antecedent is follow'd by a Neuter relativ: whereas *versata* is *versata* in good Copies. *Hor.* in pag. 232 published by *Macock* 1660, has *damnos ebibimus*: for *damnosè*. So *S. Mat. II. 7. Arundinem qui agitetur*: fais our little *Latin Test.* Now *qui* say som must be an Adverb, and yet spoils the sens: and forrein Editions have *que*. So *S. Luke 6. 38.* has *metietur* a Passiv, which opposes *Lilly's* Rule; for *metimini* in the same Vers is Dep. and Deponents admit only an activ or neuter signification. Not much unlike to these, is the denying those Books of *Rhet. ad Heren.* to be *Cicero's*, though *Quintilian*

lian call him the Author. *Inst. Or. l. 2. c. 17.* It were tedious to insert more testimonies, only that School Books do groan for good Correctors of the Press. It were then to be wished, that they whose right it is, would settle exact Correctors, men of known parts, for every Press; seeing publick good, not privat gain, is the design thereof. This would prevent the reception of runagates, and other ignoramuses, who are better at a full Table, than with the Correctors pen; and do wors becom the Pulpit. But these are chiepest, and will play at small game. What need is there then of a wary admission!

17. I know, many, at first, will say, this favours too much of novelty; and as the *Roman* Emperour (b) said; Men fancy others think, what they would hav be so: yet

(b) *Que volumus, & credimus libenter, & que sentimus ipsi, reliquos sentire speramus. Cæf. de bello Civ. l. 2.*

hav I rather affected to speak the truth,

truth, though with a *Pythagorean*; than

(c) *Cic. Tusc. quest. 1.*

(d) *Si Grammaticum se
professus quispiam bar-
bare loquatur, hoc turpi-
or sit, quod in eo ipso pec-
cet, cujus proficitur Sci-
entiam. Cic.*

be in an error with
Plato (c); looking
upon it a foul crime,
that *Grammar* should
authorize falsities

(d) and coin new
words: to prevent which I hope this
Essay will contribute not a little.

18. And thus I hav giv'n a survey
of *Lilly*, which will be more satisfacto-
ry, when he shall be view'd as Epito-
miz'd in my *Grammar*; which to be
complete, the Reader will perhaps
find shorter, than he could hav expe-
cted: for I hav abridg'd from *In Speech*,
to the end of *Prosodia*, into less than
this, with all those By-Rules at *Or-
thographia*, which lack nothing that
can be call'd Instructing, and hav
large Notes added.

19. Yet is Antiquity, the mortalest
enemy unto truth and knowledge;
having don its greatest execution, by
establishing our belief on its dictates:

as

as though the authority of the one, should exceed the reason of the other; even when it has deviated from the track of truth. So prevalent is persuasion, that *Lilly* allow'd must be like the Pope, *sine crimine*; and we may not detect him, as though it were beyond amendment, or all its errors authoriz'd. Sure his Champions cannot make it a point of Faith. Ought not the Boys then rather save themselves, *cum bonâ veniâ Præceptoris*, than defend old *Priscians* head? For as you hav seen, our Rules com short of what they pretend unto: and although there be as many *Grammars* as *Grammarians*, yea, more; for *Aldus* set forth abov five, *Moria* (e) calling him Son for his pains; and although likewise ours hav bin composed since, and had the help of all before, yet is it thus faulty (f): and hence *puerorum lacryma*.

(e) *Erasmus in Moria encomio.*

(f) *Quot enim Grammaticorum nugæ aspernabiles?*

20. Now if this charge be true, as, true it is, how does Youth spend, or rather mispend their time? and what need is there of altering our Rules, both for their length, and also oversights? *Lilly* then

(g) *Addiscenda est (sc. lingua lat.) & facile potest, si Præceptor adsit iudicio probus, qui non circumducatur per varia & supervacua præcepta. Paucæ hæc, & lectio, in brevi eam dabunt. Lips. notæ ad l. i. Pol.*

(h) *Brevitas est amica memoriæ. Petrarc. Si causa permittat, nihil æque ut brevitatis placet. Plin. Ep.*

thus purg'd (g) and abbreviated, as that an ordinary capacity may learn it in about four Months; and understand it so much the better (h), as it is the shorter: whereas the common *Grammar* is near three

years a learning. I say it must needs greatly conduce to the breeding of Youth, and credit of our learned Masters. For then might they proceed to the Volumes of *Classick* Authors, a while after they have begun the *Accidence*: whereas now, they are one day after another toiled with repetitions,

of

of this and that part of their *Grammar*, and whipt for not understanding and believing superfluities and falsties: and indeed to confine it within so narrow a compas, as the Rules of *Grammar*, were both to bereav it of its excellency, and as *Erasmus* (i) saïs, is

(i) *In Morie Encomio.*

enough to make a man spend his lifetime, in tortures, and be a cross to his ingenuity; not but that the Rules are good, and must be had and taught, yet rather by practice, without such toilsom drudgery, of learning them from end to end: For as *Cicero* persuades (k) us, the common sens of cu-

(k) *Or. l. 1.*

stom and usual form of speech, heeding the sound of words in sentences, is to be our guide, which would facilitate the study, and make it delightful; the reasonableness of which I shall now subjoin.

21. If a sentence of bad Latin be uttered, it is first observed to be fault-

ty by its ill founding (1), which grates harshly in the ear ; and if you require a reason for it, the answer must be, that it is against the usual way or idiom

(1) *Voluptate aurium
judicatur Oratio. Cic.
Or. Mihi placet Latinā
rationem sequi quousq; pā-
titur decor. Quint. l. 5.
c. 5.*

of speaking ; against which excursions we are now fenced with Rules ; not that they were *ab origine*, for as *Eras-*

(m) *In Moria Encomio.* *mus (m)* sais wit- tily, what need was

there of *Grammar*, when all spake the same language, and nothing was more desired, than to be understood ? And where Rules are not particular, and cannot reach the matter, there is no other test, than custom and use : for Rules were borrowed from them, and invented out of a proportionable correspondency to Art ; not it guided by Rules, which som

(n) *De corr. Art. l. 2.*

as *Lud. Vives (n)*

sais, by doing would draw the un- bounded stream, of Use and Practice, through ;

through ; and so pollute the Latin tongue, with foul enormities, by following Art, which cannot comprehend use, as is sufficiently shown in those oversights of the *Grammar* ; wherby we see that he who follows Authority runs oft against rule, and he who observes rule, disturbs Authority (o), without whose Hand and Seal, the best of Rules is but irre-

(o) *Si bene discutias doctorum scripta virorum,
Multa secus cernes, quam lex
vult Grammaticorum.*

gular, hence *Aliud Grammaticè, aliud Latine loqui.*

22. Yet this, as *Suetonius* (p) observes, drew many after it, through the

(p) *de claris Gram.*

novelty therof, having an appearing likelihood of reason : wherto it is very remarkable, what *Cominius* asserts (q), that who-

(q) *In Ep. Rest.*

so observes the dialect of ancient Writers, shall find that the most learned of them, did never concern themselves with *Grammar*,

so

so as to approv it, by following its

(1) *l. i. Inst.* Rules: for neither
did *Quintilian* (1)

undertake to compose an art therof:
Art being found out, at first, as is a-
bovsaïd, after men spake, and as well,
as could be, reduced into Rules, which
as they com short of their purpos, did
only shew that *S. Peter's* Successor
was not Prime in the consult; else
would a Bull bin publish'd against
Priscian, for condemning his Prede-
cessors (for *Tacitus* saïs, he kept a fear-
ful stir) another would bin sent a-
gainst *Valla*, and those after him; *Stoa*,
Phineas—as also against *Alvarus*, who
is saïd to hav inveigh'd against *Lilly*:
and seing all are so full of mistakes,
who but the blind would follow such
guides?

23. For, it is evident, that the *Ro-
man* tongue was well pen'd, before the
invention of *Grammar*; yea, that the
excellency of its speakers gave it a
midwifry, such are *Plautus*, *Nevius*,
Livi-

Livius, Lucretius—Writers of elder date than *Grammar*, which owning its birth to forreiners, becoms a suspected off-spring; and so as to the rigour of it, might be laid aside: the tongue being still attainable by custom, authority, and exercise (s); all which are govern'd by the ear, which is in this kind pleas'd or displeas'd by an inbred, secret and impenetrable harmony in nature. I confess it may be nourish'd by Art, but in its infancy.

(s) *Usus optimus dicendi magister. Plin. Ep. & magistrorum præcepta superat. Cic. Assiduus ingenium & artem sæpe vincit. id.*

24. In vain it is then, to say, that we must speak and write by *Grammar*, not by those *Classick Authors*, for so they confute themselves, seing it was invented out of a correspondency to their writings; and so, if not them, we must follow none at all; for their waters came from the others fountain. Let them trifle in Rules, we have somewhat else of greater import, to speak
latine

latine as a *Roman*, not as a *Grammari-*
an, *sais Montagin* (t),
 (t), *Essais* l. i. c. 25.

and find there are
 som who know neither *Case*, *Tens*, nor
part of Speech, and yet can entertain
 you in elegant *Latin*; and defend *Pri-*
scians head from a blow, as well as
 those, who hav for many years bin
 train'd up in that *Fencing-school*. Af-
 ter which said, he puts an opprobrium,
 upon such *Bragadocians* of their *Gram-*
mar, who yet, can neither write nor
 speak the *Latin* tongue: making it his
 observation; that he found those the
 choifest men, who least used it: and
 these were most accurate in *Speech*,
 and the most eloquent *Orators*, who
 no doubt would hav recommended it
 to posterity, had they looked upon it
 with another eye, than as milk for a
 Babe, or as spelling for a Reader.

25. Thus *Ascham* *sais* plainly of *Q.*
Eliz. who though she borrowed no-
 thing of *Grammar*, but *Declension* and
Conjugation, yet had a most rea-
 dy

dy way of expreffing her felf; and that both fmooth and elegant; fo that, he muft be more than ordinary, who could do the like. *Scaliger* alfo, is faid, without *Grammar* to hav attain'd the *Greek*: and fo, for many thoufand years, were all languages learnt, and ftill may be, with greater expedition and lefs toil, where *Grammar* is lefs, and Authors more us'd.

26. Thus *Schorus* fais alfo, that Children may by imitation, example and cuftom, (not only come to fpeak, but) be made better linguifts, than by Precepts : and if fo, what need this toil upon *Grammar* ?

this *Cicero* (u) fets (u) *De Or. l. I.*

his hand unto; and

Quintilian (w) tels (w) *Or. l. I. c. 10.*

us, it has no ground

or foundation other than cuftom : to

which *Gellius* (x)

givs his fuffrage, (x) *Noct. Att.*

faying, that among the beft of Writers, the fweet found of words (*Eu-*

pho-

phonia) was more observ'd , than
Grammar Rules. And lastly, *Cor-*
derius (*y*) affirms, that Latin con-
 sists, rather in Use
 (*y*) l. 3. Col. 34. and Authority, than

in Reason or Rule. Say not then,
 that Latin differs from all Languages,
 becaus of Conjugations and Declensi-
 ons ; as if others wanted them ; or
 they could not be better kept by use,
 when once, they are got without
 Book. It is also frivolous to say, that
 use may do much in others, but Latin
 being mainly founded in the works of
 ancient Authors, no expedient can be
 deviz'd like to *Grammar* ; as though it
 did not rather follow, that those Au-
 thors are the fitter for us to learn by ;
 for it is best drinking at the Fountain
 Head, as the Poet has it, *Dulcius ex ip-*
so fonte—but this is like the *Papists*
 locking up the Bible : Wheras prac-
 tice makes the impression, when
 Rules are not so effectual : and sure it
 were more tolerable, as *Fabius* saies, to
 speak

ſpeak after the example of *Cic.* or *Cæſ.* or *Virgil*--though we com ſhort in imitating them. For any by a ſecret feeling, may diſcern without art, what is right or wrong by art, and ſo in Latin.

27. Thus I hav ſet down the reaſon of our Youths ſlow proficiency; and ignorance even in the *idiom* of Latin. Let me now chalk out that way which is as ready, as eaſy and delightful: in which one years recreation will recompens the toil of many; without prepoſterous task-

ing the Boys (z) to compoſe Themes, Orations, or Verſes: acts of ripeſt judgment, and the product of an head well ſtored, with great reading (a), and diligent obſervance of elegant Maxims digeſted in-

(z) *Inſpes rerum nugeq;
canora.*

(a) *Ex rerum cognitione effloſceſcat oportet, & redundet Oratio; que niſi ſubeſt, res ab Oratore percepta & cognita inanem quandam habet elocutionem, & pñè puerilem. Cic. de Or. l. i. Quinque faciunt quaſi membra eloquentiæ; invenire quod dicas; inventa diſponere; diinde ornare verbis; poſt, memoriæ mandare; tum ad extremum agere ac pronunciare. Id.*

to

to common places (b) : Which alone,

(b) *Verbaque provisam
rem non invita sequentur.*

can make a copious
invention ; and
without which they

cannot be squeez'd out of raw Youth :

For *Nemo potest de eâ re, quam non no-
vit, non turpissime dicere. Cic. de Or. 2.*

and neither are Boys so confident as
to think with the Poets, *Ad rem non
pertinere, verum dicere* ; who being ei-
ther straitned of necessity, or by grace
in speaking corrupted, *id quæque vocari
jubent, quod bellè facit ad versum. Sen.
de ben.* and hence it was called *Ineptia
poëtandi*, by *Ausonius* : so *Angelus Pol.
sais, scribat Joan. Scotus, & quidem
carmine ut sit ineptior* : so *Ter. Varro*,
Poëtæ transilire lineas impune possunt.

28. Were a Child to take it in, as
his Mother tongue, from his infancy ;
the only way to make him prompt,
were to follow *Montaign's*, whose Fa-
ther took in a Master into his Hous, of
which se §. 4. and experience tels us,
a Nativ tongue is soon attain'd, and if
we

we follow the same Method, we shall no question accomplish our purpose.

29. But where a Boy can read *English* well, he may learn to decline Nouns, and conjugate Verbs; with the *Syntax*: which are not taught for love of themselves (c),

but to be our guides in Construing, and so will better be taken in, by use, than by so frequent repetitions: the Master may then use him to talk in the same

language, having a well composed *Pueriles Sententiae*, the way I learned *French*.

30. It were not amiss, if at the same time he carried about him, a *Vocabulary*, with the Latin of the most usual words, we frame our discours in: for with *Erasmus* (d),

I know not whether

any thing be better learnt, than what

(c) In Gram. sufficit, eas observationes didicisse, quibus possis & ipse latine loqui, & quae ab iis latine scriptae sunt, intelligere non autem anxie innumeras loquendi regulas aucupari, literasq; inter & syllabas insensescere. Morus.

(d) Ep. de utilitate Coll.

is learnt by play : not that I would hav it got off Book, as now at Schools ; for that is like to making a rope of sand; words being wing'd, if unchain'd by a sentence (e) :

(e) *Krasmus de Arte Notoria.*

but to look a word upon occasion, as discours brings it in. By this means, having learnt his *Grammar*, which is but a few months task, I would enter him upon som good Latin Author, the matter of which should be suited to the scholars capacity ; still the longer, he should procede to the more sublime, and so, Latin would be as ready as English ; for, *Usus promptos facit.*

31. Let no man laugh at this, and call it a difficult work, or impossible ; while I am ready to demonstrate the truth ; as I think I hav in a pretty good measure som years before I taught in a Free School ; upon a Youth, who had bin three years from School, in all which time he had laid aside his Latin : whom, notwithstanding, in four months

months time, with only one hours instruction daily, I led to the reading of a Physick Book, needing the *Dictionary* (and that but in some words) more than my help; and in the *Greek* to an handsom improvment, so as he could Construe me six or eight verses in the *New Testament* in a morning: should any question the truth hereof, the young Gentleman is not far remote. While I write this, I am credibly inform'd, that in the late times, Dr. *Tully* taught School in *Glocestershire* after this method; and did far outstrip other Masters. Neither know I any difficulty, in practising this method, even in a Free School, were there authority for it: I am sure, they would have like benefit, if not with advantage to what a private Master can make; for good Masters (f) like a rich soil, will make the plant of a taller growth.

(f) *Magni interest quos quisq; audiat quotidie domi, quibuscum loquatur à puero. Cic.*

32. And as we hav so many famous Schools in our Land, I wonder, how it is, that runagate rabble, *suoque simil-*

(g.) *At Emollit gentes
elementia cæli.*

lima cælo(g), com so
thick in among us?
having more need,

themselvs, to be taught *English*, and our *Royal Grammar*, than to be Masters : these are the pest of our Country : by these have our Boys their learning so mangled, that in Free-Schools we are forc'd to make a feat of every one, sent from those petty places.

33. By the former method, a Child might be taught, almost without a Book, in one year, playing : which noble things, if we made our aim, and brought to pass ; we should leav no room for those pedling merchants, to possess or insinuate into the heart of an *English* man ; but rather if they will, like *Hornets*, swarm in among us ; we should imploy them as *Gibeonites*.

34. When Latin were thus understood,
they

they might procede in their Studies ; and in a little time, it would appear what peculiar gifts of nature they were endued with : and if there were any secret excellency (h) among them, it would be fetched out ; and a fair opportunity be given, to advance it self by ; which must greatly redound to the good of this Nation ; and bring, even into fashion, the old admired virtues , with much improvement (i), now in this purity of Christian knowledge.

(h) *A puero adamaram,
αἰὲν ἀπὲρ εὐείδ, ἃ ὁ
παιροχὸν ἐμμεναι ἀλ-
λων. Cic. ad Fr. Q.1.3.
Ep. 5.*

(i) *Sic honor & nomen di-
vinis vatibus a que
carminibus venit : post hos in-
signis Homerus,
Tyrtæusque mares animos in
Marta bella,
Versibus exaruit — Hor.*

35. Neither should we need the *Mounsieurs of Paris*, to take those flowers of our Country, into their sleight and prodigal keeping ; and send them back again, transform'd only into *Mimics*

nd *Apes* ; but other Nations then, would be glad to visit us, for their breeding ; or at least would imitate us, in their own Countreys.

36. I do not say, they will in this time, com to an excellent well composed style, in speaking or writing ;

(k) *Περὶ παιδ. ἀγωγ.* for with *Plutarch*

(k) *φύσις ἀνευ μαθήσεως.*

As natural disposition, without institution, is blind ; so instruction, without a genius and disposition, is defective ; and exercise without both, is lame and imperfect. Without which three things, a man cannot be accurate, in any art or discipline : And sure I am, the readiest way to attain it, is by being well versed in those Authors ; to which, if the Mother hav luckily contributed store of her wit, they may in time imitate *Tertullian*, for his sententiousness ; *Cyprian* for his gravity ; *Jerom* for his resoluteness ; *Chrysostom's* mellifluous flowing ; *Divine Ambrose* ; devout *Bernard* ; Heavenly *Augustin*, who

who alone is all the former ; Courtly *Eſay* ; learned *Paul* ; elegant *Luke* ; facetious *Erasmus* ; pitthy and concise *Bishop Hall*, like a ſecond *Seneca*.

37. Or to com to our School Authors ; it is a commendable part in Scholars, to be grave as *Cato Senior* was in his praifes, ſharp in his re-proofs, witty in diſcours, ſubtil in teaching, illuſtrious both in words and matter ; eloquent as *Laelius* and *P. Africanus* ; majeſtical as *Scipio* ; of a flagrant wit as *C. Gracchus*, and learned from a Child ; and with *M. Anthony*, relate things to beſt advantage ; with *M. Crassus*, to be accurat in the Latin tongue, and copious in diſcours ; with *Hortensius* to hav a vaſt memory ; ſtudious as *Piſo*, *Tully's* Son in Law ; and with *Julius Caesar*, to take the advantage of a good light, for well drawn Pictures ; by theſe they may in time be admired with *Saluſt*, a Prince among the *Latins*, for his nervous brevity ; and could they com to

the height of eloquence with *Cicero*, they might be compared to the *Roman* Empire, and run style it self, unto the uttermost very perfection of Eloquence : Their prudence and judgment, with *Corn. Tacitus's*, would be in esteem ; their great eloquence like *Livy's* in discours, would not be conceal'd, whom though *Lipsius* call *ταυπλόρον*, and frigid in som places, yet is he copious for the grandure and majesty of his Work before others. *Curtius* for his admired plainness in speech, and grace in discours, subtil and clear, without care most accurat ; *Thucydides* almost divine in his speech, grave and brief in elocution ; and *Polybius* not much unlike him, were fit examples for them. I were injurious should I pass over *Homers* excellency, giv'n him by the best of Writers ; *Solon's* great liberty in speaking ; *Pisistratus* his golden Fishing Net ; the palms of *Themistocles* his eloquence, and laurels of Victory ; *Herodotus* in History,

com-

compared to a Garden full of trees ; whose walks are decked with flowers, casting forth perpetual odors ; or *Theopompus* his perspicuity ; *Plato's* eloquence above what is human ; whom *Jove* would imitate, were he to speak unto us ; *Aristotle* so neat a flower of eloquence, in *Isocrates* his style ; whose glory none could equal ; *Lycurgus* his prudence ; *Demosthenes* as bright as the Sun ; polite *Phalereus* ; heroic *Virgil* ; smooth *Ovid* ; great *Theophrastus* ; sweet *Xenophon*, whose praises none can sing, without his Muse.

38. And who so can equal any of these, were he born a Prince ; then *Brutus* like, would grace the Crown ; for as all have an inbred propensity, to this or that strain ; so might our Youth be improv'd, beyond what is ordinary, would but the Masters shorten the way, and release the prisoners, from such drudgery, as *Erasmus* terms it.

39. And thus, I have presented the Reader with what I had to say, concern-

cerning this Subject. Overlook the mistakes with candour, and account me

not imperfect (*l*)
 (*l*) *Neque est omnino ars ulla, in qua omnia illa, quae arte effici possunt, à doctore traduntur. Cic. de Or. 2. For 'Αδύνατον ἀγρίως πάλιν γα- φῆναι. Arist. 2. Pol. c. 6.*

I have left him work who shall com after : And seing I know there are ma- ny who will be dis-

pleas'd hereat ; I have therfor chosen, to bring in the learned speaking, and tell mine opinion in their words : And if, as I confess (*m*), I have transcrib'd most of what is written ; I do but as the *Latins* did with the *Greeks* ; and the

Greeks with the *Latins* ; Thus *Justin* borrow'd all from *Trogus Pompeius* : and *Julius Solinus*, much of *Pliny*. *Eratosthenes* wholly translated *Timotheus de Insulis*, not reserving the very Preface. The wittiest piece of *Ovid* is beholden to *Parthenius Chius* : yea even the mag-

magnified *Virgil* hath borrow'd in all his works, his *Eclogs*, from *Theocritus*; his *Georgics*, from *Hesiod*, and *Aratus*; his *Aeneids*, from *Homer*; the exploit of *Sinon* and the *Trojan Horse*, as *Macrobius* (x) notes,

he hath *verbatim* deriv'd into his se-

(n) *Saturnal. l. 5. c. 2.*
 See him compar'd in c.
 3, 4, 5, 6 —

cond Book, from *Pisander*. Our own Profession is not excusable herein; Thus *Oribasius* and others, hav greatly transcribed *Galen*. *Marcellus Empyr.* hath word for word, transcrib'd all *Scribonius Largus*, de comp. med. with his very peroration. Thus *Lucian* and *Apuleius*, served *Lucius Pratenfis*, in those Books entitled *Lucius*, by the one; and *Aureus Asinus* by the other. *Clemens Alexandrinus* hath observ'd many examples hereof, among the *Greeks*; and *Pliny* (o) saïs, that conferring his Authors, he generally found those that went before, *verbatim* (p) transcrib'd,

(o) In pref. ad *Vesp.*

(p) *Transcriptos ad verbum.*

by

by those who came after, and their originals never so much as mention'd ; which I hav not thought shame to do ; Getting stone and timber of others, yet hav I contriv'd and shap'd the edifice my self : I hav been the Builder, while I sought matter in every place ; neither is it the wors, because like the Bee, we hav gather'd *ex alienis hortulis*.

Contenti sumus inventis : aliquid veritatis & posteris conferant, Sen. nat. quæst.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX.

M^Ula and equa, hav the Dat. and Abl. pl. in *is*, as well as *abus*: *Ex his equis pulli. Varro de re rust. De me his mulis parturam. id.*

Propert. fais, Deis. Val. Flacc. Dei & Deis. fo manibus ab unis, and Lucret. Moribus unis.

Cato de re rust. and Lucret. hav sal in the Neuter.

Garumna is also Masc. Magnus Garumna. Tibull.

Varro de re rust. writes, verris, not verres in the Nom. which also would sound better in Lilly, being set with natalis and aqualis. Verris octo mensum incipit salire.

Calepine fais Pelagus, is as much Masc. as Neuter, and quotes Flaccus lin. 169 — pelagum quantos aperimus in usus: yet the Dutch Ed. writes pelagus however,

Divitis ad mensam pelagi sylvaq; feruntur.

The

The Ancients from *Buceriaq; greges* in *Lucr.* say *hic & hac grex*.

Although *Dictionaryes* afford us not *Cures, etis* : yet *Propertius* sais *fovis Curetis*.

Tibullus and *Varro de re rust.* hav *gelum*, *li* : *Cato* also sais *nè gelus noceat*, and I do not remiember that I hav red *gelu* in the *Nom*.

Suet. sais, *discucurri*; *Livy* *discurri*. *Suet.* and *A. Hirt.* say *percucurri* : and *Pliny* in *Ep. percurri*.

Suet. sais *laceffi* against *Lilly*.

Many think *Gerunds* in *di*, hav a *Gen.* sing. as well as *pl.* so *Lipsius* in *ep. Ut otium sit Italia ipsius & amicorum videndi*.

Lucret. makes *luci* an *Abl.* — in *luci* quæ poterit *res Accedere* : and *Varro*, *vesperi* : *Faciunt meridiæ, vesperi* : so *Columella*, *Se vesperi celant*; and *se vespere celat* : *vesperi* and *vespere exoritur* : *vesperi* and *vespere occidit* : they are then far from being *Dativ adverbials*.

Suet. givs an *Abl.* to *sub* for *ante*; *Sub exitu vita voverat* : and an *Acc.* to *super* for *at*; *Non amplius ter bibere cum solitum super cœnam*, which *Curtius* uses often.

These *Prepositions* also are red after their *Case*.

Quibus

*Quibus è Lucr. Te prater. Tibull. Te supra.
Lucr. Æquora longè Trans abeunt. Flacc.*

Circum I read in Comp. and Apposition.
Circumponito circum radices. Cato.

The Ancients us'd to cut off *s*, ending a word, if a consonant follow'd; *Fontib' magnis, Lucr.* And *s*, with its vowel before a vowel; *Succes's' indignos noli tu ferre molesté. Cato.*

Lu in *Luceo* is long, yet *Vivæque producent lúcernæ. Hor.*

Among the *Comics*, we read *venústas* and *volúptas*: and *smarāgdos* in *Mart. Sardonichas, (smarāgdos, adamantas, iaspidas, uno Portat in articulo.*

Lucret. (like the *Greeks*, with "Ἄγεσ "Ἄπεσ—*quibus nihil est negatum*) makes syllables long and short at pleasure;

Crassaq; pugnabant liquidis & liquida crassis. and *Hor.* takes the same liberty: but with *Mart.*

Nobis non licet esse tam disertis

Qui musas colimus severiores.

Taliambics are often us'd, as by *Liv. Andronic.*

Dirige odorisequos, ad certa cubilia cānes: so Virg.

Quan-

*Quaquam animus meminisse horret, luctu-
que refugit.*

which *refugit* cannot be of the Preter tens,
as *Servius* would hav it. Thus he also
givs us a dactyl in the sixth foot ;

Et spumas miscent argenti, vivaq; sulphura.
In all which cases the *Greeks* go beyond
the *Latins*.

F I N I S.

